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VOLUME 72 NUMBER 26

FEBRUARY 28, 1914

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Editor's Desk

Reckoning by decades the Assembly Season at Chautauqua runs: 1874, 15 days; 1884, 45 days; 1894, 59 days; 1904, 60 days; 1914, 60 days and extra convention week. This 40th Anniversary Year will also record a successful Winter Chautauqua and Ice Carnival held during the first week in February.

A two-column review of the Chautauqua book on "The Meaning of Evolution" by Prof. J. Paul Givler of Southwestern College appears in the Winfield, Kansas, "Chautauqua News" for January. This biologist points out that "it is very important to remember that, while the fact of evolution is certain, yet we are far from a complete explanation of how it has taken place. It may be true that the environment has some effect on the form of the progeny through the parent, but most careful students of evolution at present do not see just how." We quote further:

"Professor Schmucker's new book with the above title seems to fill a real need of the general reader as well as serving for the instruction and inspiration of the Chautauqua workers. It is a sane, scientific, and constructive presentation of the main facts of evolution as they influence the modern, Christian citizen.

"Of the many books on the subject of evolution I know of none which so plainly or so honestly states the main ideas and consistently safeguards the best in the religious life of the reader. More than any other book so far brought to our notice it should be valuable in affecting that harmony between scientific and religious seekers after the truth so necessary to progress. * * *

"After all objections are stated, however, it must again be said that nowhere will the reader find a more constructive, sincere or fresher presentation of a complex theme by a mature scientist and a warm-hearted manly man than Professor Schmucker gives us in this book. In fact, did we care nothing about Evolution the book would still be worth reading for many other reasons—the account of Darwin's voyage in the 'Beagle'—the stories of natural history—and the pure telling of the story of the origin of human life, which could be read by a mother to her questioning child, but most of all for the plain and honest way in which the story of evolution is told.

"The final emphasis of the book is sound—that Man need have no shame for his humble origin but rather, knowing as he may know that grossness and bestiality are 'the dregs of his brute ancestry' and that enlightenment and nobility are the marks of an 'evolved' individual, that he only need feel shame who refuses to grow out of the former and into the latter."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

Reviving the Panama Toll Question

The important controversy over the congressional provision, in the canal act, for the exemption of American coasters from the payment of Panama tolls has not been forgotten. Great Britain, it will be remembered, vigorously protested against the exemption and argued that it was a clear violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which guarantees equality of treatment to the ships of "all nations." Under Taft and his Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, our government challenged the British contention, although the argument of Mr. Knox did not greatly impress our editors and thinkers. The Wilson administration ignored the question for a long time. To some friends the President's ideas were well known, but he would give them no public expression. He was otherwise engaged, he had serious legislative fights on his hands; he needed support and unity, and avoided apples of discord.

But when the time was ripe for speech, Mr. Wilson spoke. He stated vigorously and emphatically that he was opposed to the exemption provision; that there was no economic excuse for it; that it was at least debatable whether it was consonant with our treaty obligations, and that if any treaty matter appeared debatable he for one was not going to debate it, but was going to adopt the high-minded, honorable construction that erred on the side of justice and principle.

Three courses were, and are, open to us in the premises. One is to repeal the provision and impose tolls on "coastwise" ships as on all other ships. Another course was to suspend the operation of the clause for two or three years, as certain congressmen proposed by way of compro-

mise, and to determine whether the tolls were necessary or whether American shipping needed the remission; the third course, and that finally suggested by England, was to arbitrate the legal side of the controversy by referring the canal treaty for construction to an impartial tribunal, perhaps the Hague Court. Suspension of the provision would be the easiest course, since even advocates of the exemption could vote for it without reversing or stultifying themselves. It is, however, characteristic of Mr. Wilson that he declared unhesitatingly for repeal. He is not afraid of the issue. He is not troubled by the Jingo misrepresentation of his attitude as amounting to "surrender to England." He is prepared to use his legitimate influence to bring about repeal, and all the correspondents on the scene predict that he will succeed, and that Congress will repeal the contentious provision.

There is, unfortunately, one unusual complication. The national Democratic platform indorses and favors the remission of tolls to American coastwise ships. The President is one of those who insist on faithful redemption of platform pledges, and many are asking how he can consistently demand the repeal of the law approved by his party and by the convention that nominated him. The answer is that the particular plank is in conflict with a national treaty, and that treaties are paramount. Another answer is that the tolls plank was never properly debated and that its incorporation was a blunder. Even platforms may contain blunders, and surely the sacredness of a platform does not extend to blunders.

Finally, and this is really the strongest argument of all, the same platform contains a direct,

express plank condemning all subsidies and special favors to shipping or other interests. The exemption clause is a subsidy pure and simple. Mr. Taft, who signed the canal act, has so stated, as have others. Moreover, the subsidy is not needed by coastwise shipping. It is already a monopoly under our laws, and it is prosperous without subsidies. The exemption plank is thus wholly inconsistent with the anti-subsidy plank. If one of them has to be ignored, clearly the one should be the plank which is gratuitous, foolish, and a source of diplomatic complications and bad feeling.



Rural Credit and Other Rural Legislation

The new financial act is of tremendous importance, but, from a social and democratic point of view it hardly approaches the importance of the proposed rural credit and other legislation. A sound financial system helps all legitimate business, but the farmer is only indirectly and insufficiently helped by it. He has needs that are peculiar. He needs cheaper money and easier credit, but his security is different from that of the city merchant or manufacturer, and it must be treated on a different basis.

The American farmer, generally speaking, is better off than the European one, and some of the measures that have been deemed necessary in Germany or France or Scandinavia would be out of place in this country. The American farmer does not need benevolence, government aid or forced loans. What he needs is co-operation and proper organization. Legislation may help him to mobilize his own resources, to use assets now neglected, to dispense with the aid of agencies that charge him too much for accommodation, and this is all that is sought by intelligent advocates of rural credit organization. The general effect of such organization would be felt in every department of rural activity. It is universally agreed that farm life ought to be made more attractive to the young, and nothing will do more toward this end than co-operation and more comfortable conditions of living, or more leisure and less isolation.

Congress and the President have been charged with loss of interest in rural credit legislation, but the latest reports seem to destroy the basis for such an impression. Pending bills are to be vigorously pushed at the present session, and at least a good beginning is to be made. No partisan opposition is feared; it is only unfamili-

arity with the subject and failure on the part of many to get down to essentials that have threatened delay or apathy.

Here is a summary of the credit legislation that is proposed:

Any group of farmers within a state might organize co-operative farm land banks, with power to issue bonds to raise funds from distant money markets for farm development. Operations of the individual banks would be confined within state lines, though supervision would be federal. They would be strictly prohibited from doing "a city business."

Loans to farmers might not exceed 50 per cent of the value of improved land nor extend more than thirty-five years. The amount of long-term business which might be undertaken could not exceed fifteen times the amount of paid-up share capital and surplus. The banks might accept and pay interest on deposits not exceeding 50 per cent of capital and surplus, and receive deposits of postal saving funds to the same extent.

Existing land mortgage associations and similar institutions, including savings and loan societies, may be converted into farmland banks by a two-thirds vote of the shareholders.

The banks are not permitted to operate branches, but are allowed to maintain loan agencies throughout the state in which they operate. They may maintain sales agencies for the sale of their bonds within the state or outside it.

This legislation covers long-term farm loans. There is, however, also great need of facilities for short-term loans to meet temporary exigencies. It is advisable to provide for this in distinct and separate legislation. In this as in other things the experience of Europe has been carefully studied by a special committee of Congress.

An important piece of legislation designed to benefit rural communities, as well as consumers, is the agricultural extension bill. Under this measure a fixed appropriation is made by Congress for each state on the basis of rural population. After eight years the total appropriation is to be fixed at \$4,000,000. No state is to receive its share unless it appropriates an equal amount toward the same purpose. The money is to be expended by the state colleges of agriculture through their extension departments. The farmers are to be shown how to increase and improve their crops by actual demonstration and otherwise.

The effects of such legislation as this will not be felt in a year or decade, but it can be hardly doubted that it will be felt in time and that the results will be in every way beneficial. At any rate, we are beginning to think more of and do more for rural life and rural labor, and this is true progress, materially and morally speaking.



A Church Peace Union

Mr. Carnegie, long an earnest worker for international peace, has had the happy idea of establishing a Church Peace Union, and to give it \$2,000,000 as an endowment fund of which the income should be applied to the propaganda and promotion of arbitration and good will as a substitute for war.

The churches, to be sure, are a great peace union in any case. They are asked to perform no new service by Mr. Carnegie. But what they have done in their own way they will now be able to do more systematically and more extensively because of the funds and the organization. Having money for peace work, the churches will be able to print books or pamphlets, hold conferences, send and receive delegations, arrange celebrations and demonstrations, and make timely appeals in behalf of peace.

Mr. Carnegie in a statement to the trustees he had selected thus formulated his ideas and purposes:

"We meet today under wholly exceptional conditions, for never in the history of man has such a body assembled for such a purpose, no less than twelve of the chief religious bodies of the civilized world being here represented by their prominent official leaders.

"Bishop Greer, Dr. Walsh, Bishop Wilson, Dean Mathews, Dr. Remensnyder, Dr. Jeperson, Dr. Brown, Dr. Ainslie, the Rev. Mr. Jones, Rabbi Hirsch, Marcus A. Marks, the Rev. Mr. Hall, and Professor Hull and many of their chief laymen, representing Episcopalians, Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Church of the Disciples, Unitarians, Jewish, Universalists and Quakers, sit before me, anxious to co-operate as one body in the holy task of abolishing war, a fulfilment of the prophecy that 'Men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more;' perhaps these might prove words for the union to adopt.

"I cannot refrain from telling you that nothing has surprised me so much as the enthusiastic response made by one and all to the suggestion that there should be formed a Church union, de-

voted to the abolition of war. Not one has declined to serve; all have responded from both head and heart, and accepted the task as a divine mission.

"Truly, gentlemen, you are making history, for this is the first union of the churches in advocacy of international peace, which I fondly hope, and strongly believe, is certain to hasten the coming of the day when men, disgracing humanity, shall cease to kill each other like wild beasts.

"I entrust this great mission to you, believing that the voice which goes forth from the united churches of the world against war, and in favor of peace, is to prove the most powerful voice of all."

The organization of the union was effected on February 11, with Dr. Frederick Lynch, secretary, and the first work of the union was the adoption of an admirable resolution addressed to the rulers and governing bodies of the civilized powers. We give the resolution:

"Resolved, That we, as members of the Church Peace Union, representing the following religious bodies: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian, Church of the Disciples, Unitarian, Jewish and Universalist churches—as our first duty appeal to the rulers, statesmen and people of all civilized lands to give their immediate, earnest and prayerful attention to the lamentable facts here presented.

"Here lie, as it appears to us, the two outstanding evils of our day, entailing grave responsibilities upon all religious men, from emperor to workmen, that the crime of men killing each other may soon be banished from the face of the earth:

"First—The combined debt of the world, mostly borrowed and used for war purposes, amounts to nearly \$37,000,000,000. The interest charge of the world on its national debt amounts to \$1,500,000,000. Amount expended yearly on standing armies and battleships, \$2,500,000,000.

"Second—The second and distressful crime of our day is that in war we are still capturing private property upon the high seas, although it is exempt from confiscation in war upon land."

In time of excitement and talk of war some of the churches may find it difficult to resist the popular and political currents. But the duty to work for arbitration and peace is not affected by this or that alleged national emergency. Crises come and go, but the cause of peace advances steadily, and the churches are in a position to accelerate this advance. There is need of a great business union to work for peace in co-operation with the churches, but industry and commerce are able to finance their own enterprises.

England's Political and Constitutional Crisis

The parliament of the United Kingdom has assembled and entered upon legislative tasks that will tax the resources and the character of British statesmanship. There is a real crisis in English politics, and the year promises to be eventful and dramatic. A peaceful settlement of the outstanding problems would reflect credit on the respective party leaders and once more illustrate the English genius for evolutionary reform and sound compromise. Is such a settlement probable? We shall know in a few weeks.

The paramount question is still Irish home rule, and the lion in the path is represented by Ulster, or the counties in which the Orangemen have heavy majorities. Ulster has been arming and drilling to resist home rule, and while some think that her preparations are taken "too tragically," and that she is merely talking for effect, others believe that Ulster "means business" and will rise against the government if the home rule bill shall pass against her consent. The tories are naturally making the most of the Ulster issue. It is good politics; it is the strongest weapon against the liberals, and it does in fact present an important problem.

So far informal negotiations for a settlement by agreement have been unsuccessful. The tory leaders have asked more than Premier Asquith can grant. They want either a dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the voters, by whose judgment on home rule they agree to abide, or else they want the exclusion of Ulster from the scope of the bill. The Asquith cabinet cannot grant an election or so-called referendum on home rule. They cannot do this because there is no certainty that the result would be decisive. In any general election issues are many and confused. A vote against the liberals might not be a vote against the home rule bill at all, but a vote against their army policy, their naval policy, their tariff policy, their insurance act, and what not. After the election the tories would be free to put any construction on the outcome that they saw fit. Nothing would be gained, while much time would be lost, and in the event of another liberal victory the home rule bill would have to be passed and perhaps repassed as a new measure, for the anti-veto or parliament act would no longer apply, whereas this year it does apply and the bill can be passed and

given effect in spite of opposition from the lords.

As to the exclusion of Ulster, it may or may not be accepted by Asquith as a last resort. He has not said "No," and he has not stated that in a short time he will make definite and substantial proposals to the opposition. The responsibility of rejecting them, and of encouraging rebellion in Ulster and provoking civil war is to be placed on the tories and their Ulster friends.

What Asquith will propose can only be conjectured, and conjecture is unprofitable. Meantime his position, dignified and conciliatory, has relieved the crisis for the present and given every element a chance to pause and reflect. Impartial opinion welcomes this breathing spell, and the more honest and moderate politicians are no doubt also pleased.

Aside from home rule and Ulster, which for the moment overshadow everything else, the British cabinet has such vital questions as land reform, education, abolition of plural voting, Welsh disestablishment and the reorganization of the house of lords on its immediate program. The last named question bristles with difficulties and "politics." If the Asquith ministry weathers the Ulster storm, it will attack the other matters with vigor and courage. Many, however, are of the opinion that the "If" in the case is a large one.



Sir Edward Grey made some very significant statements in a speech of welcome to United States Ambassador Walter Hines Page. He said: "If Mr. Page comes to us with proposals arising from the desire of his government to find some way of making more remote the appeal to blind force between nations he will find in this country and from the British Government a ready response. Of all great Powers in the world the United States is most fortunately placed for taking such an initiative. The idea of menace or aggression on land towards the United States is both physically impossible and intellectually unthinkable. With all those natural advantages they have also, we know, the capacity and the resources, if they desire it, to create both a military and a naval force greater than anything the world has ever seen. Now if, from such a quarter, peace proposals come, they come beyond the suspicion of having been inspired by any feeling of pusillanimity, by any national necessity or by any desire to secure an advantage in disarming or placing at a disadvantage any other nation who can injure them. In other words, if there are to be proposals to make war between other nations more remote, it is from the United States most certainly that these proposals could be made in the world at large with full dignity and with a good faith which is beyond suspicion. One thought more. Great as is the friendly feeling between the United States and Great Britain today, it is a friendly feeling which I trust will still grow and develop; but I believe it is their wish, and I am sure that it is ours, that that friendly feeling between the two countries should never be a menace to any."

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

Translation from *The Ecclesiazusae* of Aristophanes made by Theodore Lyman Wright, Professor of Greek, author of "Greek Plays at Beloit College" in *The Chautauquan* for January 3, 1914, for the twenty-third dramatic rendition of the Classical Department. The Beloit student performance included also a translation from *The Thesmophoriazusae* of Aristophanes. In the Introduction to the translation prepared for the use of the audience, Dr. Wright says:

Under the title *Votes for Women* it is not unnatural to combine, for the purpose of a modern performance, Aristophanes' two comedies of feminism, *The Ecclesiazusae* and *The Thesmophoriazusae*. The former play shows the militant strategies of Athenian women seeking the ballot and advocating advanced ideas of Socialism; the latter play reveals the women in their religious Court, at the Festival of Thesmophoria, voting the death-penalty to their literary defamer, Euripides.

The first presentation of *The Ecclesiazusae* (The Woman's Congress) occurred at Athens B. C. 393; that of *The Thesmophoriazusae* (A Current Literature Club) occurred about thirteen years earlier.

PERSONS OF THE DRAMA

Praxagora, Madame President.
Blepyros, husband of Praxagora.
First Suffragist.
Second Suffragist, a neighbor.
Husband of Second Suffragist.
Chremes, a politician.
Therapaina.

THE ECCLESIAZUSAE: THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS

SCENE ONE

[Enter Praxagora in front of her home.]
Praxagora. (To her street-lamp.) Ah, glowing orb of my ceramic lamp, Set high in splendid conspicuity;

* * *

but thou tattlest not;
Therefore we'll trust thee with our present plots
Conspired with friends on festive Parasol-Day.
Yet not one woman's present where she's due;
It's almost morning and Town-Meeting hour,
And there we women ought to get the seats
Phryomachus advised, if ye remember,
Where women must be neither seen

nor heard.
What can the matter be? Perhaps the beards,
That they agreed to come with, aren't completed;
Perhaps to take unseen their husband's coats
Was not so easy for them. I do discern
One light approaching. I'll withdraw a bit
Lest the approacher may turn out a—
MAN.

[Enter First Woman.]

First Woman. It's time to step lively, for the Herald gave,
As I came down the street, his second cockadoodle.

Prax. Time? I should say so. All the night for me
Was wait-a-waking. Now I'm going to call
My next-door neighbor with the gentlest tap.
Her husband musn't hear.

[Enter Second Woman.]

Second Woman. 'Tis I have heard
The tapping of your fingers.—Haven't slept.—
Was putting on my shoes.—The whole night long

My good-man tossed the sheets as ships toss waves.

At last I got a chance to get his garment.

[Enter members of the Chorus.]

1st W. Cleinarete is here and Sostrate,
And now I see Philaenete draw near.
Chorus. Won't you please hasten?

1st W. Here's Smicthion's Melistiche; you see

The way she hastens in those shoes she wears.

Prax. She's slow and lonely when she leaves her spouse.

1st W. And can't you see Geusistrate, the wife

Of our good tavern-keeper, with her lamp?

Prax. And Philodoretus' and Chaeretades'

I see approach with many other women—

Quite everyone that's anyone at all.

Cho. A perfectly dreadful time I had, you dear,

To sneak away and come, for husband had

All night a wakeful cough. He'd eaten fish.

Prax. Be seated, please. I mark you all as present.

Now let me ask if ye have executed
The motions moved and carried Parasol-Day.

1st W. For my part I have. I've a fuzzy arm

Bristling as shrubbery. That was the vote.

And every time my husband went down town

I rubbed me down with his athletic oil

And set me in the sun to get his tan.

and W. I threw the family razor out of doors

To be the bearded woman, never more
With any least resemblance to a lady.

The Chautauquan

Prax. Have ye the whiskers all agreed to have

When ye should gather on this Meeting Day?

1st W. By the tavern-goddess, see how nice are mine!

and W. And mine are nicer than Epocrates's.

Prax. What say ye others?

1st W. They say "Yes" by nods.

Prax. Our other orders I can see are done:

The Spartan boots, the canes, men's overcoats,—

Are all exactly as we voted them.

1st W. I'm proud to bring my Lamias' big stick;

He slept while I in stealthiness made off.

2nd W. And I, dear me! have brought my sewing with me,
So while the Meeting sits I'll sit and sew.

Prax. Sew? In full Meeting? You poor thing!

2nd W. I must;
My children need a sewing-up. Besides I'll hear the proceedings every bit as well.

Prax. The bare idea of sewing! You're not to show

A finger of you to the men assembled.

But come! Besides the beards, what's yet to do
While still the constellations star the sky?

The Great Town Meeting, whither we're prepared

To march away, begins at early dawn.

1st W. I want to be in time to get a seat
Close by the platform, near the Presidents.

Prax. I imprecate the light of Coming Dawn

To aid us dare our daring deed today
With one high purpose: if we get the Vote

Our Women's Vote shall save the Ship of State

Wherein today we neither row nor steer.

1st W. How can a merely female Club of Women

Be good in public speaking?

Prax. That is easy:

Our very youths that have some girl-ish ways

Most often take the Prize for Oratory;

So talking does come natural to women.

1st W. Our inexperience is what frightens me.

Prax. Fitting it seems, then, since we are assembled,

That here we first rehearse what there we'll say.

You couldn't be too quick. Get on that beard.

What others are there who have practical talk?

1st W. Who of us isn't specialist in that, dear girl?

Prax. Come, tie your whiskers on and Be a Man.

I, too, will wear a Speaker's Crown among you

To be prepared in case they call on me.

2nd W. Look here, sweet, sweet Prax-
agora, dear me!

How absolutely ridiculous it is!

Prax. Why "absolutely ridiculous" you say?

2nd W. We look like toasted cuttle-fish in fuzzes.

Prax. The Chaplain brings the victims. Cats will do.

Pass to front places. Aripbrates, keep still!

Step along and sit. Who will address us?

1st W. I!

Prax. Then wear the Spokesman's wreath, with all good luck.

1st W. I'm ready.

Prax. Then proceed.

1st W. Before the drinks?

Prax. Go back and take your seat. You're marked a zero.

Prax. Is there some other woman wants to speak?

2nd W. I!

Prax. Come take the Speaker's Garland. Things are doing!

Enunciate both virilely and nobly.

Propped with a manly pose upon that cane!

2nd W. I would prefer some other—some practiced speaker—

Should advocate great measures. I'd retire

In quiet. But now, with all the powers I have,

I move the prohibition of water-tanks In wine-shops. By our Goddesses, 'tis wrong!

Prax. "By Goddesses!" You've made a break, poor woman.

2nd W. A break? From me you heard no word of "Drinks."

Prax. Your speech was all all right "alright" until

You used that woman's oath "By Goddesses."

2nd W. I'll make it "By Apollo" then.

Prax. Take care!

When I conduct rehearsals for a Meeting

Procedure shall not move a single step

That is not strictly Parliamentary.

2nd W. Replace my Speaker's Crown. I'll try again.

I think I'm practiced letter-perfect now:—

It seemeth right, dear women here assembled—

Prax. Us men you're calling WOMEN, oh you wretch!

2nd W. The fault of yonder Ladies'—Man I spied

Yon in the audience:—so thought on Women.

Prax. Plague take you, too;—at least be seated please.

Since two have failed, I'll take the Speaker's Wreath

And do my own reciting.

To the gods I pray

For all success in carrying my measures.

My interest in this Nation equals yours,—

The same as you, with seriousness and pain

I bear these State responsibilities, For I behold this country has to serve her

Officials all corrupt. If one is honest For just a day, for ten he gets corrupter;

And then you try another. He'll do worse.

1st W. By Aphrodite, that's a good long speech.

Prax. You've mentioned *Aphrodite*, woman's god;—

A nice turn you'd have done us at the meeting!

1st W. There had I said it not.

Prax. Don't get the habit. But to continue:—They debated war: "Peace-treaties must be made, or ruin's sure."

Treaties were made;—as quick were abrogated!—

The Minister that favored ran and hid.

There was the ship-discussion. Poor men favored;—

Rich men and farmers said we'd ships enough.

You were the foes of Corinth, she of you;—

Now they're the best of fellows, so be you.

You voted Argy dunce; Jerome a wise man!

Once our Salvation glimpsed us; but our Safety's Self,

Our Thrasybulus, now gets not one bid.

1st W. A comprehensible speaker!

Prax. An encore!

For all these fickle ups and downs the blame

Is yours, ye citizens, who gladly draw Your public pay for private graft in council;—

The State, like Aesimus, goes tipsy on. But, vote my motion, there is safety still:

I move we pass the city over to—THE WOMEN. They in all our homes have proved

Efficient managing economists.

1st W. Well said, By Zeus; well put.

2nd W. Speak on, good sir.

Prax. Better than we in manners are our women,

And that I'll prove. *** You will not catch them trying

Experimental fads. But Athens' Men Will never dare let well enough alone,

With ever new experiments to try. The women cook as in the good old days;

They carry bundles as in the good old days;

They go to worship as in the good old days;

They make us cookies as in the good old days;

They like confections as in the good old days;

They have their flirtations as in the good old days.

To these good paragons pass o'er the State
Without conditions, or investigations
What they will do with it. Just let
them rule,
Only remembering this: That they
are mothers
And never will allow their soldier-
sons
To suffer. * * *

I omit their other virtues. Vote
them in,
And ye shall all live happy ever after.
1st W. Darling Praxagora, good! and
clever too.
Where did you ever learn to do so
well?

Prax. In war time once I left my
country home
And moved with husband to Town
Meeting Street.
There I could hear the Orators, and
learned.
1st W. So not in vain your cleverness
and sense,
For, if you carry through the scheme
you have,
We women'll make you General at
once. * * *

2nd W. All plans are prearranged and
good save one:
What method shall we lift our hands
to vote?
More wanted we to lift our toes in
dances.

Prax. Voting's no easy matter. We
must lift
A single hand above a short-sleeved
arm.
Come now, adjust the skirts in man-
nish mode:
Tie on your Spartan shoes, and
quickly too,
As you have seen your Master when
they started
For Public Meeting or to see a man;
When that disguise is right, tie on the
beards;
And, when ye have the beards exactly
fitted,
Fling on your backs the very manly
shawls
Ye robbed your husbands of; then on
their canes
Take gentlemanly poses and march off
Singing the Old Folks Music. Imitate
The honest gait of farmers.

2nd W. Well advised!
And we're the ones to take the lead.
I'm thinking
That other women from the country-
districts.
Will also take a short cut to the Pnyx.
Prax. Be expeditious, for the custom is
That tardy comers to the Meeting
Place
May trot back home without one pen-
ny's pay. * * *

SCENE TWO

[Enter BLEPYRUS from PRAXAGORA'S
house.]

Blepyrus. What's doing? Where on
earth's my lady gone?
It gets toward morning and she's not
in sight.

Long stayed I nearly sick upon my
bed,
Then looked for coat and slippers;
but 'twas dark,
And since my own I could not feel
or find,
And since I heard excitements at my
door-way,
I hurried on this house-gown of my
wife's,
And, for my toes, her little orient
shoes.
One thing's as good as another in the
night;
It's far too dark for any eye to see.
A sorry fool was I to take a wife
At my age. I deserve the penalties.
Tonight she's out upon some mischief
bent.

[Enter a neighbor, a husband.]

Neighbor. Who's here? Is this my
neighbor, Blepyrus?

I swear it is the very man himself.
What's all that yellow? Has Cinesias
Brought the contagion of his jaun-
diced hues?

Blep. No, I have merely stepped out-
side my door
In this loose saffron thing my lady
wears.

Neigh. But where's your own coat?
Blep. That I cannot tell.
I searched the bed-clothes, but it
wasn't there.

Neigh. Then can't you make your wife
go hunt it up?

Blep. She happens not to be at home.
She's found
Some loop-hole—given me the slip, in
fact,

Engaged, I fear, with some progres-
sive faction.

Neigh. Exactly my case! By the Sea-
god, take
My sympathy. The wife I live with's
gone
And taken the costume that I used to
wear.

That's not the worst; she hasn't left
my shoes,—
At least I can not find them any-
where.

Blep. Nor I my Spartan boots, by
Dionysus.
I've ventured out with just these
stage-shoes on.

Neigh. What's up? Some friend of
hers is giving a Breakfast
And so invited her?

Blep. I'd thought of that.

* * *

Neigh. I ought to be getting to the
Public Meeting
If I can find my coat—my only-est
one.

Blep. I also, were I only well enough.
[Enter CHREMES.]

Chremes. What are you doing in that
lady's tunic?

Blep. I happened on it in the dark
inside.

But where can you have come from?
Chr. From Town Meeting.

Blep. Adjourned already?

Chr. Yes, 'twas early through.
'Twas fun to see the tardy marked
chalk-red.

Blep. You got your fee for going?

Chr. Wish I had.
This time, I blush to say, I came too
late
And so brought nothing back except
a minus.

Blep. And why so late?

Chr. So vast the crowd of persons
As ne'er before had thronged upon
Pnyx Hill.

And as I gazed I thought them all in
seeming
Like indoor shop-keepers. Not ex-
actly that;—
But the Meeting was with pale-com-
plexioned folk

So full, that I and others got no fee.
Blep. Is yet there place and pay for me?

Chr. How so?
Not even if you'd gone on time, by
Zeus,
At second rooster-crow.

Blep. Me miserable!
Come, mourners, mourn for me though
still I live;
If my Town-Meeting fee is lost,—
then all!

But for what reason the unusual
crowd
At early hours?

Chr. Because the powers that be
Determined this the time to bring the
problem
Of the saving of our State before the
Meeting.

Blind Neocleides felt his way to speak.
The people wouldn't listen.

* * *

And after that a very pretty youth
And pale, like Nicias, sprang upon the
platform,

There to address the people. He tried
to say

We ought to let the Women govern
Athens.

Then hubbub rose. Some raised their
shouts in favor:

Those were the pale-faced shop folk.
But the farmers

Were quite as loud against it.

Blep. They had sense!

Chr. And also a minority. He kept on
With compliments for the Women,
but for you

The opposite. * * *

Chr. "Woman," says he, "is a thing
high-browed to bursting,
And money-fingered. She tells not
abroad

The secrets of her ritual cere-
monies;"—

While you and I blab all the senate
secrets.

Blep. By heavens, that's one truth the
speaker told.

Chr. He said that girls would loan each
other things,

Clothing and trinkets, money, dishes,
too,

Without a witness or a guarantee.
Returning loans without repudiation.

He said most men repudiate their
debts.

Blep. They surely do—with witnesses
against them.

Chr. "No women blackmailers! no
prosecutors;

The Chautauquan

None that robs the state," said he,
and then

Made many other eulogies of Women.
Blep. Well, what was voted?

Chr. Trust the city to them!
The only thing the nation hasn't tried.

Blep. That motion carried?
Chr. Even as I say.

Blep. Is everything upon their shoulders now
That citizens once cared for?

Chr. Even so.
Blep. No more I'm on the jury—but the lady?

Chr. No more shall you support your boys—the lady.

Blep. No more need groan the work days' dawning hours?

Chr. Such interests shall now concern the women,
While you unmurmuring lie abed at home.

Blep. A dreadful thing is government by force.

Chr. Yet if it profits Athens, Man consents.

There runs a certain saying of our fathers
That all the senseless measures we contrive

Turn out at least to better than our merit.

So may things prosper, Athena and ye gods!

I'm going. May you have good health.

Blep. You too. [Exit]

SCENE THREE

Praxagora. This business, fellow-women, has come out

For us as luckily as we had planned.

Now, quick, before a single Man can see us

Throw the disguises off. Away with sandals,

Untie the knotted Spartan fastenings.

And drop those canes. You, Madame, for your part

Shall keep these dames in order. As for me

I'll slip indoors a minute, 'ere my husband knows,

And leave him his himation where I got it.

And all his other things, I had to take.

Chorus. So everything's done you suggested to do

You have but to continue suggestion
For whatever shall seem advantageous to you

Is accepted by us without question

You're the cleverest woman we ever have met

'Mid the cleverest women we ever found yet.

Praxagora. Stand loyal and true to the very new government

As today by your votes indicated,

And each one of you by my gracious intent

For a Cabinet place shall be slated.

As ye stood by like Men in the voting turmoil,

Ye shall prove: "To the Victor belongeth the spoil."

Blep. Whence come, Praxagora?

Prax. What's that to you?

Blep. "What's that to me?" is but a silly question.

Whither at early dawn in silence forth,—

And with my own himation upon you?

Prax. A woman intimate, a friend of mine

Had sent for me—was sick.

* * *

Blep. You might have told me. Some mischief lies therein.

Prax. No, by the Goddesses!

But, just as I was, I started for my friend

Who sent and begged that I by all means come.

Blep. You really should have worn your own clothes though;

You left me stripped with just your gossamer on.

You left me like a corpse that lies in state,

Only without the funeral vase and flowers.

Prax. Yes; it was cold, and I'm not over-strong;

So to avoid a chill I took your wraps,

Yet left you snug in mattresses and blankets,

My darling Man.

Blep. Besides, my Spartan boots

Ran off with you; and what about my cane?

Prax. To keep your coat from robbermen I played

That I was you; so wore your shoes' disguise

Clumping along with these two feet of mine,

While on the paving-stones rang out your staff.

Blep. You know you've lost me some good pounds of flour,

The price of which I'd have got at that Town Meeting?

Prax. You needn't worry; all has come out well.

Blep. The meeting?

Prax. No, my woman friend is well.

But has there been a Meeting?

Blep. Don't you know?

I told you yesterday.

Prax. Oh, I remember.

Blep. And do you know what's voted?

Prax. No, I swear.

Blep. You sat with friends to chew some pretty gossip

While suffrage unto womankind was voted!

Prax. To do what? Weave?

Blep. Nay, but to rule!

Prax. Rule what?

Blep. The sum and whole of all that makes the nation.

Prax. By Aphrodite, a blessed city thus

For all the future.

Blep. Why?

Prax. For many reasons.

Since never for the future shall one dare

To bring disgrace on Athens; nowhere graft,

Nowhere false witnessing.

Blep. My living's gone then.

Chorus. Permit, dear sir, the madam to continue.

Prax. No laundry-thieves; no envying your neighbor;

No being poor; no going naked neither;

No more mad language; no more paying debts!

Chorus. That's great, I swear that's great—if only true.

Prax. Now, please, let no one interfere,

Or hiss disapprobation,

Until ye understand and hear

Our purpose for this nation;

For I shall move that all men share

Their goods in close communion,

And all men live on common fare,

With rich and poor in union;—

Not one man own a lot of land,

Another not a grave-span;

Not one man keep a servant-band,

The other not one slave-man.

One common livelihood I'll give

To all sorts and conditions;

So poor and rich alike shall live—

Blep. Let me express suspicions—

Prax. No; give me my innings for making it plain:

We'll vote common the pastures and grain-lands,

And anything else that a fellow might gain,

Like moneys, on islands or mainland;

And then from this treasure, made common to all,

We'll provide for your suppers and dinners,

With stewardship wise, generosity small,

And equals to saints as to sinners.

Blep. But how with the fellow that owneth no land

But silver and gold, hidden treasure?

Prax. That too he must bring, at the Nation's demand,

To be used at the Commonwealth's pleasure.

Blep. But he won't bring it in. He'll be ready to swear

That he doesn't own any possessions.

That'll be quite dishonest, but so, you're aware,

Have been all of his business concessions.

Prax. No good would it do him to play thus unfair.

Blep. Why mightn't he benefit by it?

Prax. Where no man has nothing and all men a share

There would be no temptation to try it.

There'll be bread, fish and cakes, clothes, clothes and wine free as air,

Wreathes, pease—and no money to buy it;

So that hiding one's treasure is not worth the care;

That's plain logic, and you can't get by it.

* * *

Blep. I swear that cases may be yet:

Suppose a naughty debtor

Should just repudiate his debt.

Prax. Our system will not let a

Poor fellow owe a single bill;

And men's ideas grown broader

Acknowledge All own All!—Who'd steal

In this New Social Order?

Blep. If assault and battery arise

Without a fine resulting,

C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

The required reading in this magazine is on pages 499-502 inclusive.



Camp Fire Girls of Ogden (Utah) Occupied a Tent During the Whole Chautauqua Assembly of 1913. The Boy Scouts of Ogden acted as Messengers for the Assembly

The Ogden, Utah, Circle has enjoyed an address on Greek art by Prof. Byron Cummings of the Utah State University. The president, Mrs. Georgina Marriott, writes, "I wish I could enthuse everyone with the desire to read the C. L. S. C. Some of our members live ten miles out in the country but so far they have attended every meeting. We had a great treat in Prof. Cummings's address."

A C. L. S. C. was organized in the High School Auditorium, Walton, New York. Miss Mina Shepard was elected president.

The former Circle in Walton presented the High School with two framed pictures which grace the walls of the principal's office, and are a testimonial of the close interest between Chautauqua and the school "powers."

One of our Chautauquans, a mission-

ary in Kutien, China, writes of her various ventures with the C. L. S. C. Course. She spoke with special appreciation of The Chautauquan article and pictures of far away readers. One of the staff at the Mission Station gave a lecture on the Chautauqua book, "The Friendly Stars" this summer. These hard-working missionaries had evenings on Palestine and Browning and Stevenson, "In fact," she says, "the summer was well filled with meetings of various kinds, religious and educational. I enjoy the C. L. S. C. It is very helpful indeed. The Efficiencygrams are good. August 7, I committed and hope I may practise 'Develop a mental farsightedness that does not see small near-by disturbances.' I need that."

Already circles are planning celebrations to honor the 1914 members who will graduate this summer. All who can do so will go, of course, to Chautauqua, New York, or to some other assembly for "recognition," but there will be many home festivities as well.

Won't every kind of crime and vice
Grow rampant and insulting?

Prax. The punishment for that shall
be:

Deprive the man of rations.

Blep. Not rampant nor insulting he

Who gets stomach-flagellations.

Blep. And will there be no thieves in
sight?

Prax. Who'll steal what's his already?

Blep. No robber-hold-ups in the night?

Prax. Keep home o' nights. Be steady.

Blep. Suppose I've business down the
street.

I often have—

Prax. Go do it

And pass your purse to all you meet:

The robbers won't go through it

But will step with you to the Govern-
ment Seat

And fill it or renew it. * * *

Blep. That's eloquent, by Blazes!

Then what will become of the Urn-
of-the-Lot!

Prax. In the Market Place I shall set it

Near the bust of the Statesman-
Patriot

And for every citizen let it

Determine the choice of the letter
he's got

At the table, and when he shall get
it.

When a fellow draws *Beta* he'll find
he is set

At the Blessed Basilica table;

If he draws only *Theta* he'll only be
let

Seize the second-best place, if he's
able,

While the man who draws *Kappa* will
have to move down

To the Korn-Dealers' Police-Pavilion.

Blep. Is that *Kappa* for "Cops?"

Prax. No; your *Kappa*'s for "Clown!"

Blep. But what'll become of the million
Poor chaps that may draw not a letter
at all?

Will they drive them away from
the eating?

Prax. Oh, that is a thing that can never
befall.

There's enough—and some chance
of repeating.

So when a man's full, with a wreath
on his head

He'll march home amid torches
ablazing,

When his excellent lady shall put him
to bed.

How suits you our scheme?

Blep. Beyond praising!

Prax. Now then I'll to the Market
Square away,

There to appraise the property turned
in;

I'll need a clear-voiced Herald Lady,
too,

For, since I'm chosen Madame Presi-
dent,

My pleasant duty is to give a supper,
And yours to test the Socialistic feast,

Blep. Already comes the feasting?

Prax. Yes, at once.

Blep. Please let us follow closely after
you

And I shall then be gazed at while
men say:

"'Tis the Presidentess' Husband.

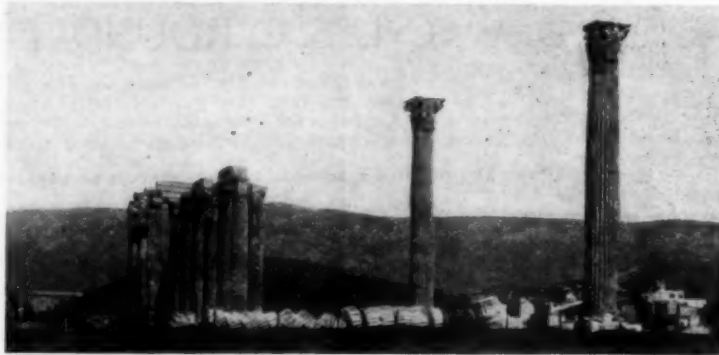
Only see!"

CHAUTAQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of
Art and the Classics

DR. POWERS and
MR. HOWARD

June 16 Boston
June 25 Liverpool
June 26 Chester
June 27 Furness Ab'y
June 28 Grasmere
June 29 Melrose
June 30 Edinburgh
July 1 Edinburgh
July 2 Trossachs
July 3 Durham
July 4 York
July 5 Lincoln
July 6 Ely
July 7 Warwick
July 7 Kenilworth
July 8 Stratford
July 8 Oxford
July 9 London
July 10 London
July 11 London
July 12 London
July 13 London
July 14 Paris
July 15 Paris
July 16 Paris
July 17 Paris
July 18 Paris
July 19 Paris
July 20 Paris
July 21 Brussels
July 22 Antwerp
July 23 The Hague
July 24 Amsterdam
July 25 Cologne
July 26 The Rhine
July 26 Heidelberg
July 27 Interlaken
July 28 Bernese
Oberland
July 29 Lucerne
July 30 Milan
July 31 Venice
Aug. 1 Venice
Aug. 2 Venice
Aug. 3 Florence
Aug. 4 Florence
Aug. 5 Florence
Aug. 6 Florence
Aug. 7 Florence
Aug. 8 Florence
Aug. 9 Florence
Aug. 10 Rome
Aug. 11 Rome
Aug. 12 Rome
Aug. 13 Rome
Aug. 14 Rome
Aug. 15 Rome
Aug. 16 Rome
Aug. 17 Rome
Aug. 18 Naples
Aug. 19 Pompeii
Aug. 20 Capri
Aug. 21 Amalfi
Aug. 22 Brindisi
Aug. 23 Corfu
Aug. 24 Patras
Aug. 25 Athens
Aug. 26 Athens
Aug. 27 Athens
Aug. 28 Athens
Aug. 29 Athens
Aug. 30 Delphi
Aug. 31 Delphi
Sept. 1 Olympia
Sept. 2 Olympia
Sept. 3 Patras
Sept. 4 Palermo
Sept. 5 Naples
Sept. 7 Algiers
Sept. 10
Due New York



FALLEN COLUMNS, TEMPLE OF ZEUS, OLYMPIA

Zeus was the son of Father Time, but Time's hand has rested heavily on the Temple of the ruler of gods and men. Hardly a stone is left in position. The great columns lie as they fell, each drum in its place, but prone where the earthquake left it. Only the ground-plan remains, a great platform with its three huge steps and on it a pile of blue stone fragments that tell where once there stood the famous gold and ivory statue that Phidias made.

OLYMPIC VICTORS

Olympia was ever a place of peace. In the olden days before men gathered for the games, the Truce of God was proclaimed throughout the land. Petty quarrels and weighty differences alike were laid aside, and the only strife the valley knew was the honorable strife for the glory of Olympic victory. Something of that spirit of peace broods there still. Mother Nature is no longer rugged and austere as she is wont to be in Greece. Barren mountains give place to pleasant hills. Grasses, flowers and the fragrant pine trees dress the wounds that excavators made and beautify the fragments of the Past. The gentle sighing of the breezes in the tree tops, the plaintive note of some shepherd piping to his flock, the faint music of their bells; these are the only sounds that break the stillness.

Olympus is typical of Greece. Olympia is not. Perhaps that is one reason why the Greeks chose to go there. However that may be, it was on this peaceful little valley that all eyes focused throughout the great Hellenic world every four years, when the Greeks of pure blood came from far and near to contend, or to cheer their champions on to victory.

Surely no victors ever won so great acclaim. All strove to do them honor, and the cities whence they came went mad with joy. In glad procession, with stately odes of praise upon their lips they met their hero without the city walls. Often he was not allowed to pass within, like other mortals, through the gate. A breach was made to provide him fitting entry. Substantial honors were not lacking. The prize was but a simple wreath of wild olive, to be dedicated in the temple to Father Zeus, but no city would permit its hero to go empty-handed. Rich gifts were heaped upon him and he was indeed fortunate among mortals.

Yet who can tell the name of an Olympic victor? Those who delve may find them, but they are names and nothing more. But there are two men whom Olympia claims who are known to all to whom the Greek world has a meaning. No modern pilgrim to this spot fails to do them honor. One wrote the odes that people sang to bring the victor home. The other fashioned the noble form at whose feet the olive crown was laid. Even at Olympia it was Pindar and Phidias who won the lasting prizes.

CHAUTAQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of
Music and Art

MR. HOWARD and
DR. POWERS

June 16 Boston
June 25 Liverpool
June 26 Chester
June 27 Furness Ab'y
June 28 Grasmere
June 29 Melrose
June 30 Edinburgh
July 1 Edinburgh
July 2 Trossachs
July 3 Durham
July 4 York
July 5 Lincoln
July 6 Ely
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July 25 Cologne
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July 26 Heidelberg
July 27 Interlaken
July 28 Bernese
Oberland
July 29 Lucerne
July 30 Milan
July 31 Venice
Aug. 1 Venice
Aug. 2 Venice
Aug. 3 Belluno
Aug. 4 Pieve di
Cadore
Aug. 5 Cortina
Aug. 6 Cortina
Aug. 7 Toblach
Aug. 8 Innsbruck
Aug. 9 Munich
Aug. 10 Munich
Aug. 11 Nuremberg
Aug. 12 Bayreuth
Aug. 13 Bayreuth
Aug. 14 Bayreuth
Aug. 15 Dresden
Aug. 16 Dresden
Aug. 17 Dresden
Aug. 18 Berlin
Aug. 19 Berlin
Aug. 20 Berlin
Aug. 21 Berlin
Aug. 22 Hamburg
sail
Sept. 1
Due in New York
Other sailings from
Boston:
June 20 To connect
with party at Edin-
burgh
June 27 To connect
with party at Strat-
ford

Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour for 1914

Love Triumphant

Helen's lips are drifting dust;
 Lion is consumed with rust;
 All the galleons of Greece
 Drink the ocean's dreamless peace;
 Lost was Solomon's purple show
 Restless Centuries ago;
 Stately Empires wax and wane—
 Babylon, Barbary, and Spain;—
 Only one thing, undefaced
 Lasts, though all the worlds lie waste
 And the Heavens are overturned.
 —Dear, how long ago we learned!

There's a sight that blinds the sun,
 Sound that lives when sounds are done,
 Music that rebukes the birds,
 Language lovelier than words,
 Hue and scent that shame the rose
 Wine no earthly vineyard knows,
 Silence stiller than the shore
 Swept by Charon's stealthy oar,
 Ocean more divinely free
 Than Pacific's boundless sea,—
 Ye who love have learned it true.
 —Dear how long ago we knew!

Frederick Lawrence Knowles.

The Manuscript of Hugh Wynne

The manuscript of the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne" is on view at the library of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in a glass case just inside the main entrance. The manuscript is in the form of a bound volume, upon the flyleaf of which appears in his own writing Dr. Mitchell's gift of the original papers to the University.

"This, the manuscript of 'Hugh Wynne,' I have been over and over asked to sell. Other requests to deposit it in, or give it to, certain libraries have been made by librarians who are good enough to think it has value. I have thought it proper, therefore, at the solicitation of our own librarian to deposit this manuscript in the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

"April, 1907.

"S. Weir Mitchell."

"Have ye iver noticed how a crab does be walkin' backwards most av th' time? Well, accordin' to th' laws av nature, 't will only be a matter av time till they 'll be gettin' heads on th' other ind to be seein' where they're goin'. 'T is that makes ivolution. . . . Nature is a wonderful thing whin ye come to study it."—From Charles D. Stewart's "The Fugitive Blacksmith."

"Said the little Eohippus,

'I am going to be a horse!

And on my middle finger-nails

To run my earthly course!"

TALK ABOUT BOOKS

A TEXT-BOOK OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Matilda G. Campbell. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

The author is instructor in home economics in a high school and brings to her task a knowledge of foods, their nutritive values and the best ways of preparation. She has written, it would seem, with especial reference to a practical training for the average woman of an average income. This feature makes it a valuable text book not only for students in various schools but for the housewife who wants to understand the science of food and nutrition. The recipes commend themselves to women who consider food a body builder rather than a table decoration. We recommend this book to the housekeeper who wants a practical course in domestic science. As a text-book for the school room, it is comprehensive, concise and practical in all particulars.

FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

By Kinne and Cooley. New York: The Macmillan Company.

In this stressful time, the housewife, endeavoring to steer her craft successfully between the Scylla of high prices and the Charybdis of poor living, seizes on every hint from those who are scientifically investigating the cost of foods, and their relative value in the dietary. This volume, a companion to "Shelter and Clothing" by the same authors, who are professors of Household Arts Education in the Teachers College of Columbia University, is intended primarily for use as a text book in the high school and normal school. However, on account of its practical, as well as scientific presentation of the subject matter; many homemakers, who have not had the advantage of such a course, will add it to their libraries. To the woman, who wishes to operate her home as her husband does his business, this book will prove the guide and help she needs. Besides a thorough and detailed study of foods, their production, sanitation, cost, nutritive value, preparation and serving, it deals with the household budget and accounts, methods of buying, housewifery and laundering. The volume contains, also, about 160 tested recipes.

THE SCHOOL IN THE HOME. TALKS WITH PARENTS AND TEACHERS ON INTENSIVE CHILD TRAINING. Adolph A. Berle. New York: Moffat, Yard and Company. \$1.00 net.

Prof. Berle declares he does not believe in nor encourage infant "prodigies," child wonders, baby freaks or any abnormal mental precocities. But he does advocate that mental enrichment should begin in the very earliest stage of the child's life, that even play may be a means of gathering knowledge, that mental masteries should be as keen delights as athletic victories now are, that the abiding principles of human knowledge should be stored in the

childish mind when most parents are giving nothing but baby talk. He advocates careful teaching of pronunciation, a rich knowledge of words which means a vocabulary extending even to polysyllables; home conversation including topics of nation and world interest; some accurate knowledge of botany instead of mere phrases about "pretty flowers." In short that the child's mind be filled with factual knowledge instead of rubbish, and that this be done in such a way that the child finds the keenest zest in it. He gives an interesting illustration of how dolls may be used to "play" history. He asserts that he has tried this method with his own and other children and has saved them from three to five years which most children "lose" in schools and moreover that this home training before school days will give not only a fund of knowledge but increased mental powers and greater capability of sustained mental effort.

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN MODERN TIMES. By Frank Pierrepont Graves, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.10.

This book has been written to complete a series of three volumes upon the history of Education, but it can be used independently of any previous publication.

More attention is given to educational movements than educational reformers. The author lays great emphasis upon educational institutions and practices rather than upon theoretical development.

The book is intended for use in the United States, three chapters are devoted to the rise of our educational system. It may serve as a text book or a work of reference. But whatever the particular purpose it may be made to serve, the liberal citation of sources and the selected lists of supplementary reading should prove of considerable value.

PRINCIPLES OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

By Charles De Garmo. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

Prof. Charles De Garmo of Cornell University tries to show the rapid development in some aspects of the American high school. The author emphasizes particularly the pressure brought to bear upon the high school to compel it to alter somewhat fundamentally its leading purpose, especially with respect to vocational ends. This powerful modern movement calls for a re-examination of educational principles in the light of present conditions. High school leaders seem to desire a perspective of the whole situation, in order to estimate correctly the validity of the respective claims of general and special education. To meet this need for perspective the six chapters upon "Basic Ideals for Educational Progress" have been given. They consider progress in education from the following standpoints: pros-



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perity; health; general or cultural education; special or vocational education; eugenics and eutherics; and the reciprocal relations that should exist between individuals and social groups. The prominent purpose of the remainder of the book is to reveal inherent and comparative educational value of the best possible combination of studies now demanded in the various curricula. It is a good book for the student of economics as well as for the high school teacher.

THE EIGHTH HUSBAND. By Mary Howell Beecher. Boston: Sherman, French & Company. \$1.25 net.

A valueless tale based on the Apocryphal story of the daughter of Raguel who "hath been given to seven men who all died in the marriage chamber."

THE BIBLE STORY AND ITS TEACHING FOR CHILDREN. By Baroness Freda De Knopp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company. \$2.50.

"Traveling in Italy, I learned to feel that most of its art treasures may be regarded as a beautiful Biblical picture-book," says the author of this volume handsomely illustrated by colored reproductions of Italian pictures. The desire to give to young people and to busy people a combination of fine art with a simple synopsis of the books of both the Old and the New Testament brought to birth this effort to simplify the Bible. There will be many who think that a translation which follows the original closely yet is in language simpler than either the King James version or the Revised is more desirable both for young and old. There is more than one that is competent to place in the reader's hands the real Bible and not a summary. But if one wants a summary this book has its value.

THE NOMAD OF THE NINE LIVES. By A. Frances Frisbe. Boston: Sherman, French and Company. \$1 net. A plea for kindness toward cats, and especially for a thoughtfulness which will prevent their being left uncared for in family migrations to the country and back again, is this autobiography of a brave and adventurous Thomas.

Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the Highways and Byways of this number.

1. Review of the Panama Tolls question.
2. Discussion. "How will the proposed rural credit legislation affect our state?"
3. Roll Call. Practical suggestions for the advancement of peace.
4. Two-minute Sketches of the history of the English political problems of the moment.

Personalia

Mrs. Glendower Evans, president of the Massachusetts Commission on Minimum Wage Boards (who spoke at Chautauqua in 1912) headed the delegation of working women who appealed to President Wilson in behalf of Woman Suffrage on February 2, at the White House. The Washington correspondent says:

Mrs. Evans reminded the President that when she went to Sea Girt during the pre-election campaign to urge him to support the woman suffrage movement, his reply had been that he was then a candidate and could not make so palpable a plea for votes.

"You seemed then, Mr. President," she said, "so far in advance of what had been said on the subject, as to lead us to believe you were almost on our side. We had hoped you would go the whole way."

"But then, you see," broke in the President, "I was speaking of individuals."

"Yet at that time," Mrs. Evans returned quickly, "you were gunning for votes."

"Er, I was making an appeal to the voters," the President admitted, laughing.

"Yes," Mrs. Evans said, "and today 400 working women representing the industries of ten states, have come to appeal to you to help them. You know how powerfully the ballot has helped the working men, and you must know that working women need the protection afforded by the ballot even more than men."

"As the leader of the party in control of the government," Mrs. Evans said in closing, "a great power is in your hands. Will you use it to lift the disabilities under which these women labor? That is our question."

"I need not tell you," Mr. Wilson replied, "that a group of women like this appeals to me deeply indeed. I do not have to tell you what my feelings are, but I have already explained—because I felt obliged to explain—the limitations that are laid upon me as the leader of a party. Until the party as such has considered a matter of this supreme importance, and taken its position, I am not at liberty to speak as an individual, for I am not an individual. I either speak to it in a message, as you have suggested, or I do not speak to it at all."

"Then do not speak for the party," Mrs. Evans interrupted, "but speak to it. That is what we need."

The President hesitated.

"All I can say to you ladies," he said slowly, "is that the strength of your agitation is bound to make a profound impression upon any party."



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